

Eastern Lark Sparrow. One breeding record, including nest, June 27, 1931 (Miss Farida Willey), published in the *Auk* for January, 1932 (Wood).

Lincoln's Sparrow. Seen September 28, 1929 (Curry), and September 21, 1930 (Curry), and two seen October 4, 1931 (Wood).

The following are some records that are perhaps noteworthy:

Baldpate. One seen April 11, 1932, and a pair seen May 14, 1932 (Wood), the first to be seen since 1909.

Old-squaw. One seen April 21, 1932, at Oak Hall (Wood); only one other record.

Eastern Screech Owl. Still all of the gray phase.

Red-bellied Woodpecker. One seen January 24, 1924 (Large); only one other record.

Northern Cliff Swallow. Colony of forty-two nests in use found May 25, 1930, at Pennsylvania Furnace (Wood).

Northern Blue Jay. A flock of sixty-five counted near Shingletown, September 27, 1931 (Wood).—MERRILL WOOD, *Harrisburg, Pa.*

**Brunnich's Murre in Iowa.**—Mr. Frank C. Pellett has recently placed in the hands of the writer a specimen of Brunnich's Murre (*Uria lomvia lomvia*), which he secured at Atlantic, Cass County, Iowa, on December 16, 1896, this being the date given on the original label attached to the specimen. A note referring to this specimen was published by J. H. Brown in the *Iowa Ornithologist* (III, No. 1, p. 11, January, 1897); but it was here reported as "probably the Atlantic form, *Uria troile*, Linn.", and as "captured alive, but thoroughly exhausted, Dec. 20th near Atlantic and died soon after". Dr. R. M. Anderson, in "The Birds of Iowa" (1907), includes this specimen in his account of *Uria lomvia*, though probably by inference rather than examination, since Mr. Pellett has no knowledge that it was examined at this time. The *Auk* for 1897 contains numerous records of this species for the interior of the continent. It is evident that a flock of considerable size must have been blown inland to lose their bearings. A comparison of these dates indicates that December 16 must have been rather early for a point so far inland as Iowa, while December 20 would be quite comparable; however, the difference is slight. To make quite certain of the identification we recently sent the specimen to Mr. Ludlow Griscom, of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge; and we are indebted to Mr. Griscom for verifying our belief that the specimen is *lomvia*—"a young Brunnich's Murre of the year", as he states.—T. C. STEPHENS, *Sioux City, Iowa.*

**Another Hybrid Between the Indigo and Lazuli Buntings.**—Walter J. Breckenridge of the University Museum, University of Minnesota, has the credit of collecting, in northwestern Minnesota on June 26, 1929, the first male hybrid between the Indigo and Lazuli Buntings (*Passerina cyanea* x *P. amoena*). On June 1, 1932, the writer took a similar hybrid bird, while working in Cherry County, Nebraska, under the direction of Fred M. Dille, of Rapid City, South Dakota. The country bordering the swift Niobrara River in Cherry County is ideal for the summer home of grosbeaks and buntings. The Indigo Bunting is a fairly common bird in this region, and here also we found several Lazuli Buntings settled for the summer. Beautiful Black-headed Grosbeaks, Western Blue Grosbeaks, and Scarlet Tanagers were found not uncommonly, with a single Cardinal adding more color to this highly-colored group of species.

A typical Indigo Bunting song was heard early on the morning of June 1, and, needing another specimen, the writer located the bird with his glasses and at once noted the odd markings of the bird, which was taken, later dissection showing it to be in breeding condition. Both J. M. Linsdale and W. J. Breckenridge, respectively of the University of California and University of Minnesota, have examined the specimen in question, and evidence points to mixed ancestry of the bird, with characters of the two species about equally well marked. A fine description of a hybrid bunting is given in the Occasional Papers Number 3, of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1930.—WILLIAM YOUNG-WORTH, *Sioux City, Iowa.*

**The Bohemian Waxwing in Arkansas.**—On May 6, 1931, G. A. Winn, a local banker whom I consider to be a very careful observer, reported the presence on his farm of four birds that he had watched eating apple buds that morning, and which answered to the description of the Bohemian Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrula pallidiceps*). I was satisfied in my own mind at the time that the birds were Bohemian Waxwings, but was fortunate enough to establish beyond doubt the truth of this six days later, when on May 12 I watched a flock of ten of these birds at very close range as they greedily ate the blossoms of a flowering dogwood.

Only one other record for this bird has been made in Arkansas—from Fayetteville in either April or May of 1921, according to the recently published "Birds of Arkansas" by W. J. Baerg. No other reference to the presence of the species in the state can be found, although it is probable that many occurrences of the bird in this section of the state have been overlooked because of the similarity to the very common Cedar Waxwing, which sometimes appears here in large numbers, and is a common winter visitor.—J. D. BLACK, *Winslow, Ark.*

**American Egret in Butler County, Pennsylvania.**—Late in the afternoon of August 11, 1932, Adam M. Barker saw a "white" heron at the far side of a large water supply reservoir in central Butler County, Pennsylvania. Efforts to get near the bird were fruitless. The writer accompanied him to the lake to August 13, in an effort to establish the identity of the bird.

About an hour before sun-down, a large white bird flew over from the upper end of the lake. We pursued it downstream and had an excellent view of an American Egret (*Casmerodius alba egretta*) feeding in the shallow margin. The pure white plumage, yellow bill, black legs and the usual midsummer absence of the interscapular plumes, observed at seventy-five yards, left no doubt as to the identity of this summer wanderer from its breeding range.

We visited the lake again on August 20, and were rewarded by seeing the bird in flight. It came halfway down the lake, circled over our heads and disappeared at the upper end of the reservoir where the territory is heavily wooded. Later in the day we found it perched on a tree at the water's edge. A Great Blue Heron, northern cousin of the egret, kept it friendly company from its perch on the limb of a nearby tree.—SIDNEY K. EASTWOOD, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

**American Egret in Elkhart County, Indiana.**—I wish to announce the occurrence of the American Egret (*Casmerodius albus egretta*) in Elkhart County, Indiana. A single bird was observed August 5, 1932, feeding on Christiana Creek, two miles north of Elkhart. It was observed at a range of seventy-five yards, and the black legs and feet were plainly seen. It was last seen on August 15.—RAYMOND J. FLEETWOOD, *Elkhart, Ind.*